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Zion's Herald.

VOLUME LXVII.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1889.

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THE OUTLOOK.
Frequent ebullitions of discontent and violence
in the Brazilian capital, and the rapid growth
of republican ideas, point to a change in the
form of government. Dom Pedro's throne is
tottering. He is probably the last of his line
who will govern Brazil.

M. Tirard comes into power again as the head
of the new cabinet in France. He was the first
premier under President Carnot, and many of
his present associates sat with him when he
undertook the task of government in December,
1887. His ministry resigned in March of
last year, and was succeeded by the Floquet
ministry, which has recently gone out of
power. M. Tirard has some strong names in
his cabinet list—those of MM. de Freycinet,
Rouvier and Fallières in particular—but no
ministry can long survive in the present
factional state of French politics.

The frequent disasters, of late, at points where
roads or streets cross railway tracks, have led
to legislative investigation with a view to the
abolition of grade-crossings. It appears from
the official report that the number of such
crossings in this State is very large—2,247;
and that it will cost \$40,000,000 to separate
the grades by either raising the tracks or de-
pressing the streets. The commissioners
wisely recommend that a law be passed mak-
ing the separation of grades compulsory, but
gradual, and carefully distributing the burden
of expense. Dividend-paying roads should be
required to abolish five per cent. of grade-
crossings yearly, and non-dividend-paying
roads two and a half per cent., the cost of the
change to be divided between the company
and the town or city in which the change is
made. The public safety demands the speedy
enactment of such a law.

The Aschmoff expedition, which went to Abyssinia
to propagate the faith of the Greek Church
and found a Russian colony, has come to
grief. A French cruiser dropped anchor off
the settlement (made temporarily on French
territory), ordered the Russian flag hauled
down, and on the order being refused, bom-
barded the place, killed or wounded five per-
sons, and captured the rest. What is left of
the expedition will be sent back to Russia
from Suva. As the latter power opposed the
movement at the beginning, there is reason to
believe that no redress will be demanded of
France for its summary course in this matter.
Russia's policy is to grow by accretion, not
by colonization.

Incidentally the stand which this government has
taken in Samoa matters has won for us the
cordial approval of the Australians, who are
indignant with Lord Salisbury for his willing-
ness to sacrifice English interests in the South
Pacific for some compensating German con-
cessions nearer home. The New Zealand and
Australian press declare that those colonies
will support America, in case of trouble with
Germany, no matter which side England may
take. Speaking at a public banquet at Well-
ington, the capital of New Zealand, Jan. 22,
Sir Harry Atkinson, premier of that colony,
said: "I rejoice to look forward to the great
union of all English-speaking races through-
out the world, and venture to say that
whether, in the course of time, England or
America is to be the centre, will depend upon
our English statesmen. If this is not to be
the case, then we must centre in the great
nation of America."

Difficulties thicken around Bismarck. He was
compelled to back down in the Samoan matter.
He was worsted in the De Morier affair, and
the presence of the Czar and Czarina at the
reception given by that ambassador at St.
Petersburg last week, was evidently intended
as an open slap in the Chancellor's face. A
few weeks ago he was kept waiting in the
outer chamber of the Schloss a quarter of an
hour, to his unbecoming rage and disgust.
The article in the *Contemporary Review*, on
"The Bismarck Dynasty," was a stab that
cut to the quick. The growing influence of
Count von Waldersee is a sure presage that
Count Herbert Bismarck will not inherit the
titles and power of his father. In short, a
new order of things has begun in Germany,
and Bismarck's work is apparently done. He
will be tolerated, of course, so long as he
chooses to remain in office; the respect due
to him for the part he has played in the uni-
fication and conservation of the Empire will be
surely rendered; but at the first collision in
which his authority is thrust aside, he will
probably step down. Increasing years and ir-
ritability indicate that the days of the great
Chancellor are numbered.

From its east side, at least, the interior of Africa
is now sealed to the white man. The Arab
threat has been carried out. Lieut. Swayne's
expedition is stranded at Fretetown, the
porters refusing to march farther. As this
expedition was under the auspices of the
British East African Company, which has
been conciliatory rather than aggressive, it is
evident that Capt. Wissman, who is on his
way to Zanzibar to restore German supremacy
and rebuild the burned stations, can make no
successful advance from the coast to rescue

Emin and numerous other white men now
practically imprisoned in the heart of Africa.
Even the veteran explorer, Joseph Thomson,
who was summoned from Morocco to head an
expedition interiorward from Mombassa, has
declined the job. For the first time since
Barton reached the great lakes, Eastern Africa
is closed to the white man. It is a most im-
portant piece of intelligence, on the other
hand, that the Sultan of Zanzibar, much to
his pecuniary loss, has signed a decree pro-
hibiting the trade in fire-arms. This prohibi-
tion, it is believed, will do more than anything
else to stop the nefarious traffic in slaves, and
bring the Arabs to terms.

Throughout the entire course of the Parnell in-
vestigation it has been apparent that the
Times' case against the Irish leader pivoted on
the authenticity of the letters imputed to him.
All the tiresome testimony about agrarian dis-
orders had no real bearing; everybody knew
that such disorders existed; but was Mr. Parnell
concerned in them? And in such tragedies
as that of Phoenix Park? Was he, while claim-
ing to effect his purpose by constitutional
methods, a secret accomplice with those who
adopted criminal methods for effecting the
same purpose? The London *Times* claimed
that he was, and justified a series of articles
on "Parnellism and Crime" by printing fac-
similes of letters which bore his signature, and
which undoubtedly implicated him. Mr. Parnell
promptly pronounced these letters forgeries,
and, last July, demanded a parliamentary
investigation. This was denied, and a special
commission appointed in its stead. Ten
judges sat on the case, the attorney general
conducted the prosecution, and the *Times* was
given full swing to investigate not merely Mr.
Parnell, but every Irishman and every Irish
disorder *ad libitum*. The *Times*' case has failed
—ignominiously. True, the letters have not
yet, at this writing, been confessed to be fab-
rications, but the admissions of Pigott, to
whom the letters were traced, have proved so
damaging that but one result is possible.
Thus closes a malignant prosecution, which
has not only vindicated Mr. Parnell and seri-
ously discredited the journal which did its
best to ruin him and the Irish cause, but
has also put the stamp of infamy upon the
Tory government which inspired the attack
and offers now to pay the costs. The Tories
believe that the end sanctifies the means. We
wish them much joy of the alliances they have
formed, and the company in which they find
themselves.

The Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament
was, as usual, optimistic as regards Irish af-
fairs: "The statutes recently passed for the
restoration of order and confidence in Ireland
have already been attended with salutary re-
sults." Were not the real "results" so pa-
thetic, such a statement would provoke laugh-
ter. A dozen or more of Irish Nationalists,
who are members of Parliament, are shut up
in jail "for the delivery of speeches," says
the *Sprindford Republican*, "which would not
be considered criminal in England." The irrita-
tion in Ireland against the government is
as intense as ever. Coercion is as power-
less as ever. Where, pray, do these "salu-
tary results" come in? It is proposed to
extend to Scotland the benefits of local gov-
ernment recently conferred upon England.
But why not extend them to Ireland?

President Cleveland very appropriately chose the
anniversary of Washington's birth as the day
for affixing his signature to the bill which in-
creases the number of States to forty-two, by
admitting the two Dakotas, Washington and
Montana. The year, too, is an appropriate
one for so important an event—the centen-
nial year of our national government. From
the Atlantic to the Pacific the line of States is
now unbroken except by the narrow strip of
Idaho which separates Montana and Wash-
ington. The new States will undoubtedly
comply with the conditions of the bill—to
elect delegates to constitutional conventions
to meet July 4, the people to ratify their work
of framing a State government and constitu-
tion in October. By this procedure, at the
regular session of the Fifty-first Congress in
December next, these States may all be rep-
resented. "The event is one for patriotic
congratulation everywhere," the *New York
Tribune* very properly observes.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.
VI.
"Brain and Muscle."
BY REV. KEVIN THOMAS, D. D.

MEN employed in diverse ways have often
great difficulty in getting into sympathy
with one another. And so classes arise.
Men move in narrow areas. It is as if the
"eye" should say to the "hand," "I have no
need of thee," or the "head" to the "feet,"
"I have no need of thee." There is more of
the spirit of a true Christian socialism in that
twelfth chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to
the Corinthians than in any other bit of lit-
erature I know. If men employed variously
and in different ways are to understand one
another, the first essential is that they be
intelligent mentally and of the right temper mor-
ally.

That being so, a good understanding seems at
times almost hopeless. Yet the word "hope-
less" is not a Christian word. We believe
that to Christianize men is to produce both in-
telligence and hopefulness.
It is not surprising that the man who works
with his muscles should not be in very intelli-
gent sympathy with the man who works with
his brain. But ought not the man who works
with his brain to have a better understanding
of the man who works with his muscles than
oftentimes is the case? As a general state-
ment, we may affirm that the larger the na-
ture the more of intelligence and sympathy
there will be in it. Ever and always it is
much better to have to do with a great than
with a small man. Men ought to become

more reasonable as they gain experience and
develop faculty. The longer we live, the more
competency we ought to have for sympathet-
ically entering into the lives of others. But it is
not always so. To a thoughtful man one of the
most depressing of all sights is that of a fellow-
man growing narrower mentally and more mor-
dantly as he grows older. Does not such a
man prove to others that he has used himself
wrongfully? Is he not an illustration of the
man who cultivates the lower elements in him
and neglects the cultivation of the higher ele-
ments? Everything in our nature needs culti-
vure. We recognize the fact in relation to our
commercial faculties; oftentimes men make
next to no recognition of the necessity of
culture to the higher faculties. Religious
culture—what is it but the culture of the
most refined and noble parts of our nature
under the lead of Jesus the Christ?

Now, it seems to me that in these days one
of the most pressing of our social necessities
is that men of different employments should
get to understand one another. Men using
brain power chiefly ought to get into sympathy
with the men of muscle, and men who
live by the use of muscle ought to be brought
to appreciate the fact that brain work is work,
and very hard work. "We are the workers,"
say these men who use muscle chiefly. "The
men who sit still, and read and think and plan
and devise, are not workers." On the top of
this it is suggested, "Yes, and all capital is
the product of labor, such labor as we give,
and so we laborers support the capitalists." This
is the kind of statement everywhere met
with in nine-tenths of the socialist books.
How little of intelligence there is in this kind
of speech, must be evident to many, and yet
it passes for wisdom. But because it is pro-
pounded by some and received by others, we
cannot pass it by without some examination.
In a book recently issued from the pen of
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, entitled, "How
They Lived in Hampton; A Study of Prac-
tical Christianity Applied in the Manufacture
of Woollens," it is shown that the department
of management in a concern is fully equal in
its profitability to the capital invested or the
labor invested. One man invests his capital;
other men invest their labor; other men in-
vest their executive and administrative ability
—that is, their brain power. There are
three elements—capital, brain, muscle. No
one of the three—no two of the three—are
equal to the production of that which is nec-
essary to steady and satisfactory returns. To
each of the three the author assigns an equal
competency. He suggests that co-operative
concerns have failed and must fail where it
is not recognized that the brain power which
comes between capital and labor is not as-
signed its due value. That book is a good
book, and ought to be read by everybody in-
terested in the relations of men to one an-
other in the practical concerns of life.

Whatever we may mean by equality be-
tween man and man, it is certain that there are

Mental Inequalities
which it is useless to murmur at, and for
which no one is to blame. These mental in-
equalities necessarily make some men of more
use, and therefore of more value, to the com-
munity than are others. There is great vari-
ety in mind powers. Some minds have a
natural sympathy with one department of
things, some with another. Some are execu-
tive in their ability, some philosophical and
speculative, some artistic, some mathematical.
This mental variegation makes life interest-
ing. The landscape of our life is not a flat
surface, but broken with hills and valleys,
lakes and rivers, gloomy woodland and sun-
lit meadows. Variety is essential to charm in
all departments of things. Inequality arises,
too, not only out of original endowment, but,
as I believe, even more out of industrious
culture. If young men spend their youth
trivially, not intelligently and industriously,
they have to thank no one but themselves,
and their fathers and mothers, if when adult
life comes they are incompetent for positions
which others fill with ease and credit. We
may rebel, theologially, against the idea of
future punishment, but, as a matter of fact, it
is woven into the very texture of our life.
If a young man dances and fiddles away his
time in youth, he will be punished for it in
mid-life and in old age. How many men have
we met on whose lips have been the words,
"If only I had not spent so much of my time
when I was young idly and frivolously, my
life would have been brighter and happier
now than it is." Very seldom indeed do you
meet with a man who is not something to
regret in the past. And foolish people excuse
it all with the silly remark, "Young men must
be allowed to sow their wild oats." Yes, and
they must be allowed to reap wild oats, for
which there is no profitable market.

The inequalities of life do not all arise from
original differences in endowment. Brain
power means brain use. Competency in brain
power means industry in youth. Winning
prizes at school and college is good—but boy-
hood means cram simply, not honest, per-
severing work. The industry which deserves
a prize is to be preferred to the brilliancy
which often wins it. The gas-light which
keeps in and gives a steady light all night is
to be preferred to the more brilliant electric
light which has a trick of becoming extin-
guished at the dark midnight hour when it is
most needed. I regret the inculcation of dis-
satisfaction and envy, on the part of many
prints, which assume to be the champions of
the interests of men who earn their daily
bread mechanically—more by the use of
muscle than of brain. Most of the men whose
brain power is of conspicuous use in our day
began their lives on the level of those who are
now users of muscle more than of brain. Are
we to have a law that no man shall be allowed
to rise above the social level on which he was
born? That were tyranny indeed. Nothing
more odious under the rule of a King Bomba
could be conceived.

Instead of cherishing such a spirit, let the

men of muscle recognize that all our modern
civilization is owing to

The Supremacy of Brain over Muscle;
and that we all share in the benefits of this
supremacy. I would also ask them to believe
that no worker with his muscles really con-
sumes as much of vitality in the doing of his
work as does the brain-worker. There is only
one direction in which vitality is consumed
faster than by the brain-worker. Men and
women who live "lives of pleasure," as they
are called, use up nervous energy faster than
any other people, and to no purpose. What
can be more disgraceful to any human being,
possessed of ordinary intelligence and a rea-
sonable soul, than to get into a condition of
nervous prostration, not through excessive
work (for which there might be an excuse),
but through excessive and pointless play? It
is almost impossible to get up any sympathy
for such cases. But for brain-workers, for
persons who are consuming nervous energy in
pursuits that are necessary and laudable, one
cannot withhold sympathy.

Now that must be the hardest work which
takes most out of a man. That which ex-
hausts vitality most rapidly is emphatically
work. The nervous system is the part of us
which lies nearest to that immaterial sub-
stance which is the real self. That which
tells most exhaustively on this nervous system
is emphatically work. Long-sustained brain-
work weakens this vital region—destroys en-
ergy and tone—proving beyond a doubt that
the worker is not the man who can do what he
has to do almost automatically, his brain giv-
ing to it but a very small quantity of its at-
tention, but the man who concentrates trained
intelligence on his work, the most vital parts
of his nature being concerned in his task.

And yet men are told that only he who uses
his hands, or stands by a machine, watching
its movements and directing it; or he who
serves in a store or does any of the thousand
duties which simply consume time and pa-
tience, and demand a certain amount of reli-
able character—that only these are the world's
workers. All men who consume nervous
force and brain power are—what? Idlers?
There cannot be a fatter or more ignorant use
of language. I do not wish to make compar-
isons as to the worthfulness of one class of
persons compared with another. Far from
my wish is it to talk of "classes" at all. But
the amount of ignorance in the community
which passes for knowledge, the amount of
folly which passes for wisdom, necessitates
sometimes the use of terms which by prefer-
ence we should avoid. And so I am compelled
to give it as my judgment that on the score of
real hard work there is no comparison between
the hardness of the work done by men whose
brain is ever in action, and the hardness of the
work done by men who are mainly using
muscle. Muscular work is often tedious and
tiresome, oftentimes disagreeable and unpleas-
ant; but it knows nothing of that kind of ex-
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balmy sleep" as the brain-worker never can.
The man of muscle knows nothing of chronic
indigestion, of a nervous irritability that is in
itself a pain. He sleeps his dreamless sleep
and wakes from his one unbroken slumber
refreshed and re-invigorated. The brain-
worker often sympathizes with King Henry
when he asks,—

"Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude?
And, in the calmest and most stilling night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a king? Then, happy low, lie down!
Uneasy lies the head that wants a crown."

This want of sympathy between class and
class is, to a degree, inevitable, and yet out of
it grows no little of alienation and bad feeling.
Many a man dependent on the use of his muscle
for his daily bread is taught to regard him-
self as ill-used and put at a grievous disadvan-
tage because he has to give from seven o'clock
in the morning till five in the evening, with
an hour for refreshment at noon, to labor.
He knows of other men who are employing
themselves, as it seems to him, fewer hours
at business which seems much easier than his,
and yet the cost to a man's nervous energy in the
latter case may be much greater than in the former.
He carries his business about with him as the
other man does not. He has to think about it all
the time. The six hours he seems to be at it do
not represent more than half the hours he is
really employed on it. The work of a profes-
sional man seems easier than the work of a
carpenter, a builder, a mechanic, a mason.
The work of the physician, the lawyer, the
clergyman, the professor at a college, the mas-
ter of the public school, seems easier than the
work of the man who is putting forth physical
strength. Is it easier? Estimate it by its cost
to the body; its outgo of nervous energy; its
using up of all in which vitality consists.
There is no comparison. The work of the ar-
tisan, the mechanic, the mason, is child's play
in comparison. It is work never done—
work which a man cannot throw off. It is
on the memory, on the mind, on the feeling
all the time. It rises with one at dawn, it
clings to one all day, it goes to bed with one
at night. The professional man seems to be
taking an easy walk, but he is musing, think-
ing, carrying that case, that subject, that
anxiety along with him. To the question, "What
is the most laborious work?" there is but one answer. That into
which the most of brain force has to be put.
Because brain force means nerve force, and
nerve force means vitality.

It is admitted that the brain-workers are
apt to become cliquish, aristocratic, unbroth-
erly, and to lose sympathy with the brawny
men of muscle. A man needs a heart as well
as a brain if he is to be a child of God in the
world.

Heart Culture is Quite as Necessary as Brain Cul-
ture.

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really employed on it. The work of a profes-
sional man seems easier than the work of a
carpenter, a builder, a mechanic, a mason.
The work of the physician, the lawyer, the
clergyman, the professor at a college, the mas-
ter of the public school, seems easier than the
work of the man who is putting forth physical
strength. Is it easier? Estimate it by its cost
to the body; its outgo of nervous energy; its
using up of all in which vitality consists.
There is no comparison. The work of the ar-
tisan, the mechanic, the mason, is child's play
in comparison. It is work never done—
work which a man cannot throw off. It is
on the memory, on the mind, on the feeling
all the time. It rises with one at dawn, it
clings to one all day, it goes to bed with one
at night. The professional man seems to be
taking an easy walk, but he is musing, think-
ing, carrying that case, that subject, that
anxiety along with him. To the question, "What
is the most laborious work?" there is but one answer. That into
which the most of brain force has to be put.
Because brain force means nerve force, and
nerve force means vitality.

TRANSATLANTIC ECHOES.
BY WESTMINSTER.

"The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate;
Death lays his icy hand on kings;
Sceptre and crown must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal laid
With the poor crooked scythe and spade!"

It is two hundred years since the sun of the
Stuart dynasty suffered eclipse, and James
the Second was driven from his realm by the
righteous indignation of Britons. A most in-
teresting exhibition of relics of the Stuart
family is now on view in London. In these
days of republics and reforms, of steam and
electricity, there is something amusing in the
sentimental silliness which reveres the "divine
right of kings," styles the Old and Young
Pretenders James VII and James VIII,
breathes a sigh for "Henry IX" (Cardinal
York), and sheds a nineteenth-century tear
for Mary, Queen of Scots! But there is deep
interest for the student of history, which is
the story of peoples, not the biography of
kings, in these suggestive and pathetic tokens.
A brooch with a lock of Mary's auburn hair;
the "Book of Hours" from which she read on
the scaffold at Fotheringhay; the cradle in
which she lay as a babe, and the mask of her
cold, dead face—these are touching and elo-
quent memorials. Here, too, are the arm-chair
in which Charles I sat during the trial in West-
minster Hall; a shirt, a glove, a ribbon worn
on the scaffold; the ring given to Bishop
Juxon; the sheet that covered the headless
body, and the pall that wrapped the "martyr
king's" coffin. Contrast the noble, intellectu-
al face of Charles I and the coarse, weak,
sensual features of Charles II, as shown in
these portraits. This skirt and these gloves
were worn by "Prince Charlie" when dis-
guised as Betty Burke. A broken punch-
bowl tells the tale of the midnight carouse,
for it was rent in being taken from the drunk-
en prince's unwilling hands. This banner is
from Culloden, the last battle fought on Brit-
ish soil. Here is the sword of the bloody Claver-
house, the slaughterer of the Covenanters;
there a ring of Rupert; and yonder is linen,
whose flax Flora Macdonald's fingers spun!

men of muscle recognize that all our modern
civilization is owing to

The Supremacy of Brain over Muscle;
and that we all share in the benefits of this
supremacy. I would also ask them to believe
that no worker with his muscles really con-
sumes as much of vitality in the doing of his
work as does the brain-worker. There is only
one direction in which vitality is consumed
faster than by the brain-worker. Men and
women who live "lives of pleasure," as they
are called, use up nervous energy faster than
any other people, and to no purpose. What
can be more disgraceful to any human being,
possessed of ordinary intelligence and a rea-
sonable soul, than to get into a condition of
nervous prostration, not through excessive
work (for which there might be an excuse),
but through excessive and pointless play? It
is almost impossible to get up any sympathy
for such cases. But for brain-workers, for
persons who are consuming nervous energy in
pursuits that are necessary and laudable, one
cannot withhold sympathy.

Now that must be the hardest work which
takes most out of a man. That which ex-
hausts vitality most rapidly is emphatically
work. The nervous system is the part of us
which lies nearest to that immaterial sub-
stance which is the real self. That which
tells most exhaustively on this nervous system
is emphatically work. Long-sustained brain-
work weakens this vital region—destroys en-
ergy and tone—proving beyond a doubt that
the worker is not the man who can do what he
has to do almost automatically, his brain giv-
ing to it but a very small quantity of its at-
tention, but the man who concentrates trained
intelligence on his work, the most vital parts
of his nature being concerned in his task.

And yet men are told that only he who uses
his hands, or stands by a machine, watching
its movements and directing it; or he who
serves in a store or does any of the thousand
duties which simply consume time and pa-
tience, and demand a certain amount of reli-
able character—that only these are the world's
workers. All men who consume nervous
force and brain power are—what? Idlers?
There cannot be a fatter or more ignorant use
of language. I do not wish to make compar-
isons as to the worthfulness of one class of
persons compared with another. Far from
my wish is it to talk of "classes" at all. But
the amount of ignorance in the community
which passes for knowledge, the amount of
folly which passes for wisdom, necessitates
sometimes the use of terms which by prefer-
ence we should avoid. And so I am compelled
to give it as my judgment that on the score of
real hard work there is no comparison between
the hardness of the work done by men whose
brain is ever in action, and the hardness of the
work done by men who are mainly using
muscle. Muscular work is often tedious and
tiresome, oftentimes disagreeable and unpleas-
ant; but it knows nothing of that kind of ex-
haustion which sometimes comes to the brain-
worker. The man working with his muscle
can enjoy "tired Nature's sweet restorer,
balmy sleep" as the brain-worker never can.
The man of muscle knows nothing of chronic
indigestion, of a nervous irritability that is in
itself a pain. He sleeps his dreamless sleep
and wakes from his one unbroken slumber
refreshed and re-invigorated. The brain-
worker often sympathizes with King Henry
when he asks,—

"Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude?
And, in the calmest and most stilling night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a king? Then, happy low, lie down!
Uneasy lies the head that wants a crown."

This want of sympathy between class and
class is, to a degree, inevitable, and yet out of
it grows no little of alienation and bad feeling.
Many a man dependent on the use of his muscle
for his daily bread is taught to regard him-
self as ill-used and put at a grievous disadvan-
tage because he has to give from seven o'clock
in the morning till five in the evening, with
an hour for refreshment at noon, to labor.
He knows of other men who are employing
themselves, as it seems to him, fewer hours
at business which seems much easier than his,
and yet the cost to a man's nervous energy in the
latter case may be much greater than in the former.
He carries his business about with him as the
other man does not. He has to think about it all
the time. The six hours he seems to be at it do
not represent more than half the hours he is
really employed on it. The work of a profes-
sional man seems easier than the work of a
carpenter, a builder, a mechanic, a mason.
The work of the physician, the lawyer, the
clergyman, the professor at a college, the mas-
ter of the public school, seems easier than the
work of the man who is putting forth physical
strength. Is it easier? Estimate it by its cost
to the body; its outgo of nervous energy; its
using up of all in which vitality consists.
There is no comparison. The work of the ar-
tisan, the mechanic, the mason, is child's play
in comparison. It is work never done—
work which a man cannot throw off. It is
on the memory, on the mind, on the feeling
all the time. It rises with one at dawn, it
clings to one all day, it goes to bed with one
at night. The professional man seems to be
taking an easy walk, but he is musing, think-
ing, carrying that case, that subject



THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE BOOK.

YOUNG friends, we have been asked if our Christian Leagues in Massachusetts would not help in the coming battle against the liquor forces of the State, and assist in carrying the commonwealth for constitutional prohibition? We said, "Yes," at once. In order that our service may be efficient, it is necessary that you be well organized and in direct connection with our central office. Will you at once attend to the following matters:—

1. If you are members or attendants of a church where there is no Young People's Society, will you ask your pastor to help you organize immediately? We will send you suggestions for a constitution if you wish them. Send word to our corresponding secretary, Rev. W. P. Odell, Malden, Mass., as soon as you are organized.

2. If you are members of an already existing Young People's Society not yet auxiliary, will you at once, even if you have to call an extra meeting, make yourselves auxiliary, and send notice of the fact to our corresponding secretary?

3. Will you, as soon as possible, choose one of your most efficient young men or young women as a temperance chairman or secretary, no matter if he or she already holds some other office, and send the name and address to Mr. Odell? We will write you, as soon as these arrangements are perfected, the work which those who are leading the forces of righteousness in this battle have for us to do. A time has come for us to prove our loyalty to the precepts of our motto: "Look Up and Lift Up."

When a call is given in your town or city for the formation of a union of all the temperance forces of the place to help carry the constitutional amendment (such a call will be soon issued), see that you respond at once, and help all you can in the local work.

Pleasant references to the League are found in *Our Young People*, the organ of the Methodist Young People's Union, a society having its centre near Detroit, Mich., and in the *Methodist Young People*, the paper of the Young People's Methodist Alliance. These societies are doing a good work, and with the Y. P. M. E. A. in the North Ohio Conference, and the Oxford League and Lyceum, are stimulating interest in organized young people's work in our church. We hope that soon there may be a conference of representatives from all these societies which will arrange these broken fragments and so adjust the minor differences that there may be one flag and one enthusiasm throughout the church.

There has been some call for printed lists of prayer-meeting topics, with room for the names of the leaders, etc. We are maturing plans to meet this demand, which we will announce before long. We have not hurried in this line because we thought it better for local Leagues to prepare their own lists. What is suitable for one place and occasion may be wholly unsuitable for another place and for other circumstances. Put your wits to work, young friends! "Each man shall bear his own burden," says the Apostle.

Some of our Leagues very wisely use the local newspapers for reports of their work. It would not be a bad idea for each League to have a secretary whose duty it is to see that reports of the work of the League are carried to the editors of the local papers and inserted in their issues. The W. C. T. U. of Boston has a press superintendent to attend to this work.

You will all enjoy Bro. Best's "Consecration Hymn," which he has especially prepared for the League. He has done some good work for us already along this line.

REV. WILLIAM INGRAHAM HAVEN.

The clouds may rest on the present,
And sorrow on days that are gone,
But no night is so utterly cheerless
That we may not look for the dawn;
And there is no human being
With so wholly dark a lot,
But the heart by turning the picture
May find a sunny spot.

—Phoebe Cary.

THE EASE OF HABIT.

A RECENT visitor to the mills where the bank-note paper is made for the use of the government describes the skill and swiftness with which the sheets are counted. "I saw one girl whose motions resembled those of a machine in their accuracy and lightning-like rapidity. My eyes could not follow the monotonous, flashing movement of her fingers; yet so delicate and unerring was her touch that every imperfect sheet was instantly detected and dropped." The narrator says that he discovered in this girl an old schoolmate, "whose fingers two years ago were as clumsy as my own."

The government employs women in the Treasury Department in separating the charred fragments and clinders of bank-notes accidentally destroyed by fire, so that their denominations and numbers may be discovered. A visitor watched one of these experts float a mass apparently of black soot on water, and divide it with fine, light touch until it took shape and meaning to her keen glance.

"My eyes," she said, in answer to his expression of amazement, "are no sharper than your own. The skill lies only in habit."

School-boys, in their groping efforts to plan and forecast their future, are apt to compare themselves, untrained and crude as they are, with men long skilled in their trade and profession, and to grow hopeless with the contrast.

The student of book-keeping despair as he watches the accountant reckon a line of figures with a swift, upward glance, and the tyro with the pen loses courage as he sees the old editor dash off a column of forcible argument in vivid English, the words coming unsummoned when needed.

They forget that they men began with steps as hesitating and unable as their own. They make no allowance for the stanch, unfailing ally, ease of habit, which comes to every patient worker.

"All things," says the old proverb, "come to him who works and waits," but nothing comes more surely or more helpfully than

expertness in his work, and keen satisfaction in doing it thoroughly. — *Youth's Companion.*

CONSECRATION HYMN

For the Young People's Christian League.

Fresh with the dew of the morning,

Flashed with the vigor of youth,

Jesus, to Thee we are coming,

The Way, the Life, and the Truth!

With Thee every pasture is pleasant,

In Thee there are shade and repose,

Wherever Thy footprints are present,

The desert doth bloom like the rose.

Not from the tolls of the vineyard,

The burden and heat of the day,

Not with the wounded and wearied,

We hasten our homage to pay;

But still with a steadfast devotion,

We follow each step of Thy way;

Thou knowest the heart's fond affection,

Which now on Thine altar we lay.

Leagued by His love to each other,

Kager we press to the goal;

Onward, my sister, my brother,

To Jesus, the joy of the whole!

Then let us stand true to our duty,

And soon, very soon, we shall see

The King in His glory and beauty,

And like unto Him we shall be.

REV. E. STUART EST.

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

ELLICE HOPKINS, in her fascinating

book, "Work among Working-men," in

which she describes her trials and triumphs

among English navies for her Lord's sake,

concludes with these words:—

"To any young folk who may read these

brief notes and suggestions on work, I would

say, try this joyous life of service. Do not

rush into any great undertaking at first. I did

not begin with six hundred working-men, but

with six girls of my own age. But let there be

no bounds to your devotion and earnestness

in what you undertake, remembering that 'I

can't' is a lie on the lips that repeat, 'I

believe in the Holy Ghost.' Pray, and all

things in the line of God's will shall be possible

to you. And don't mind being in a fright; I

don't think any one can have endured greater

agonies of terror than I have; and a good

thing it is, too, as it casts one more entirely on

God's strength.

"To girls I would say, if you are perplexed

how to begin, begin as I did, with asking six

or seven respectable girls, daughters of work-

men or young dressmakers, to tea on

Sunday, to read your Bible together; don't

preach to them, but share your upward strug-

gles with them, and get to know them and try

to be their friend. You will find, through

being their own age, you can help them better

than we older folk. Or if you are of a more

adventurous disposition, get together some of

the back-street girls or rough lads, and see

whether, by gaining their affections, you can

get them into shape. Trust me, you will

find scope enough for any amount of heroism

that may be in you, in overcoming your diffi-

culties, till at last you are able to rejoice be-

fore the Eternal with the joy of angels.

"And years and years hence, when you

have grown old, and sit with your faded hands

folded in the twilight musing over your past

life, see if the fairest, sweetest, most lasting

joy is not that early labor of love that first

swept you out of yourself into the very life

of God, which is the redemption of the world."

A GOOD PROGRAMME.

THE League at Concord, N. H., sends one

of the nearest programmes for the "Seas-

on commencing Jan. 9 and ending June 28."

The first page has on it the name of the society

and the general officers of the society. The

fourth page gives the committees. The third

page is given to the topics and leaders of the

"devotional exercises." The first meeting

of each month is marked by a "special

meeting and roll call." On one evening a T

indicates that "children are especially invited."

The pastor leads three, and the chairman of

the devotional committee the other three, of

the "roll call" meetings. The second page is

headed, "Literary and Social Department,"

and is arranged as follows:—

Subjects. JANUARY.

9. Election of Officers. Literary and Social Committee.

11. Sociability. Literary and Social Committee.

25. Character of Christ. Devotional Committee. Life of Christ.

FEBRUARY.

8. Lecture. Rev. S. C. Keeler. Denominational Committee. Wesley.

22. History of Methodism. Denominational Committee. Wesley.

MARCH.

8. Practical Talk. Dr. Conn. Temperance Committee. Temperance.

22. Temperance. Temperance Committee. Temperance.

APRIL.

12. Wool, and the Man of Wool. Historical Events

Mr. F. F. Chandler. Occurring on Friday.

Paper by Members.

26. Valuable Coins. Finance Committee. Dickens.

MAY.

10. Manufacture of Silverware. Homer.

24. Music. Mr. R. Rhodes. Names of.

Musical Committee. Favorite Hymns.

JUNE.

14. The Manufacture of Leather. Proverbs.

Mr. H. E. Richardson.

Paper by Members.

28. Africa. Missionary Committee. Miss Cushman.

Lord, lend me work to do for Thee,

And not a single day

Be spent in waiting on myself,

Or wasted pass away.

— E. Prentiss.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN LEAGUE.

Reports from the Field.

A SUMMARY.

At the last reckoning there were reported 191

societies auxiliary to the Young People's Christian

League. Of this number 177 are in New England.

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia,

Colorado, and Texas have one each. Wisconsin,

Illinois, Indiana, and Dakota have two each. Letters

of inquiry came in from numbers from all parts of

the country. Without doubt, many Leagues are or-

ganized, but not reported. Our model constitutions

being scattered broadcast over the land, are doing

good, even though societies formed in accordance

with their design or aided by their suggestions do

not become organically connected with us. A careful

estimate would give us to us about 9,000 young people.

The League at East Weymouth, Mass., has issued

a very attractive invitation to its prayer-meetings. On

one side of the card it has printed the series of eight

questions, with quotations from the Scriptures for

answers sometimes seen under the heading, "Why

am I Not a Christian?"

Trinity Church, East Cambridge.—There are 28

members in the "Young Men's Working Corps."

During the six months, May to October inclusive, 65

vessels were visited, 42 services were held, with 151

men in attendance, and 301 papers were distributed.

The Corps also holds a Sunday evening service for

men only, and has an average attendance of 25. It

has proved itself useful in aiding other churches, and

has shown its works as well as faith by paying \$50

towards the liquidation of the church debt.

The secretary says: "The financial condition of the Corps

is satisfactory.—Bills all paid, and the treasurer well

supplied with cash." George Reynolds is president,

and Curtis D. Hubbard, secretary. For being "in la-

bors abundant," this Corps is unsurpassed.

Gloucester, Mass.—The Riverside Church has a

very flourishing League. At its anniversary, held

Dec. 12, 1898, the following summarized report was

given: 27 meetings held, of which 44 were prayer-

meetings, 4 lectures, 3 musical and literary enter-

tainments, 1 lawn party, and 35 regular meetings.

The standing committees are made useful in conduct-

ing the programmes of the regular meetings. For

example, Jan. 10, the temperance committee had

charge. Dr. Mansfield, presiding elder, was secured,

and gave a most interesting address on "Intemper-

ance" as he saw it in Europe and the East. Jan. 16,

the denominational committee conducted a pro-

gramme—"Methodism from the Standpoint of the

Various Communities." "Each committee gathered

up the work of the church in its own line—temper-

ance, missions, finance, visitation, devotional, denom-

inational, social and literary—giving a bird's-eye

view of the origin, growth, and present activities of

the church in all these lines."

Concord, N. H.—The First Church sends a report

of its League through the secretary, Ellen W. Stan-

yan. Miss Stanyan makes tender mention of their

sorrow at the death of the pastor's daughter, Sept. 2,

1898. The League numbers 67. The religious meet-

ings are kept up. At the social meetings addresses

have been given by various persons on "Pottery,"

"Visitation," "Japan," "Osteology," and "Look

Up and Lift Up."

Woonsocket, R. I.—A very successful public meet-

ing of the Young People's Christian League of the

Woonsocket M. E. Church was held on the evening of

Feb. 14. The exercises consisted of vocal and in-

strumental music and a very able, earnest, and ef-

fective address by Rev. C. A. Littlefield, of Cliffdale,

Mass.

Milbury, Mass.—The League in this place is one

of the few who had the name, "Young People's Christian

League," before the organization of the General

League with that name. All the honor due to these

young people in furnishing such an appropriate title

for their rapidly-growing League is cheerfully given.

If their influence was unconscious, it was none the

less good. The membership consists of 40. Special

interest is felt in the Sunday evening League prayer

service.

Clinton, Mass.—At this church, Rev. M. Emory

Wright, pastor, a Young People's Christian League

has been organized. Dr. A. C. Reed is president.

West Medford, Mass.—Through the efforts of the

pastor, Rev. W. J. Hamblin, and his faithful wife,

the League in this church has been revived, after hav-

ing been "at ease in Zion" nearly a year.

North Reading, Mass.—A League with 14 active

and two associate members was formed in this church

Wednesday evening, Feb. 13. The pastor, Rev. E. E.

Small, was very active in the work of organization.

At their first meeting a delegation of fifteen young

people from the Old South Church, Reading, visited

Switzerland.—Mrs. Thomas Quigley; "China," Mr. W. F. Fisher; "Japan," Mrs. Robert Armstrong; "Mexico," Mrs. Hiram George H. Perkins; "India," Mrs. C. Mason Turner; "United States," Mrs. J. C. Mason; Italy," Mr. Frank Ripley. There is a good interest on all sides, and the pastor, Rev. Geo. H. Perkins, is doing a very good work.

Somerville, Union Square.—Rev. and Mrs. George Skene entertained the members of the church at their residence on Thursday evening, Feb. 21.

Lynn District.

Lynn Communion.—Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning and evening, at this church. The revival interest continues.

Malden, Belmont.—During the recent special services there have sought Christ. The church has more than doubled its membership since October. At a recent communion giving social held in view of the advances given by the church, addresses were delivered by Rev. W. P. O'Neil, W. P. O'Neil, W. A. Russell, John L. Hillman and H. P. Andrews. Rev. O. W. Hutchinson, the pastor, is doing efficient work for his new church.

Melrose.—Samuel Jackson, the pastor, has been unanimously invited to return for the fourth year.

Citfordale.—This church is foreboding in the temperance work, for two large meetings have already been held in the interests of the local abstinence and of the broader one of the constitutional amendment. Rev. C. A. Littlefield is pastor.

Pembury.—Rev. Dr. Woods, of Chelsea, spoke in the Town Hall of Pembury to an audience of 1,300 on "License." A correspondent writes that the address, which lasted for an hour, was vigorous, logical and inspiring, and the success of the campaign in the town will be greatly helped by Dr. Woods' visit. Rev. G. R. Wood preached a thoughtful sermon at the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Tiptonville.—The pastor and a large congregation enjoyed an able sermon last Sunday evening by Rev. E. A. Bishop, principal of Vermont Conference Seminary, and for two years a college class of the pastor. On each of the preceding Sabbath evenings of the month the pastor, Rev. J. H. Thompson, has given a lecture on the need of the prohibitory constitutional amendment, to large congregations. Thursday evening, Feb. 21, Dr. Mansfield held the fourth quarterly conference. He had found no church whose finances are in better condition. All estimates are provided for; and they have been provided for without suppers or entertainments of any kind, but by direct appeal for the support of the Gospel. The request for the return of the pastor for the second year was unanimous.

B.

Springfield District.

Our presiding elder is a live man. He keeps his eyes upon the progress of events, and he gives the opportune moment to strike a blow for righteousness. He has entered upon the temperance campaign with great enthusiasm, and proposes a thorough organization of the district for aggressive work, both speaking himself and calling out the preachers. His address recently delivered before our own society in Amherst, by its excellence and power, has brought a request for its repetition at a union meeting of all the churches of the town.

Dr. Eaton is not unmindful of the hardships and privations of the pastors on the district, who are sometimes as great as on the frontier. The Home Missionary Society of Springfield, at his request, recently sent a box filled with useful articles to the home of a faithful brother. Among in great need was helped by a generous subscription from the preachers. This does our elder identify with all the interests of his field.

Pelham and North Amherst.—Rev. W. H. Dockham and his estimable wife have greatly endeared themselves to the people of their district charge. Their return for another year is greatly desired, but it is understood that Bro. Dockham desires to attend the School of Theology in Boston, and for that purpose may be stationed in the eastern part of the State.

Greenfield.—A good religious interest continues. Feb. 19, eight men seeking bowed at the altar. At a recent communion some were baptized and several were received into the church by letter and from probation. The urgent appeal of the Missionary Society will be answered, as is usual with this charge, by an appointment met on the \$1,200,000 line. Pastor Smiley visits Washington during inauguration week, and is to preach in one of our large churches on March 3.

Williamsburg.—Rev. H. A. Jones has been suffering from a severe illness, but is now better. He will not be able to preach for a week or two. His pupils have been supplied by neighboring pastors.

Stellahus Falls.—The pastor is preparing a series of "Lenten sermons," which are being participated in by visiting brethren. The society has met with a great loss by the death of Bro. Wilder, who died at his late residence, Jan. 10. The prayers of the church are asked for his afflicted family.

Amherst.—Bro. Cecil Sherman, during the two years of his pastorate, has acquired an enviable reputation as a preacher. The appreciation of the people was shown by a hearty invitation to him to continue as pastor another year.

MANUSCRIPTS.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

This convention was held, Jan. 30 and 31, and was full of interest from beginning to end. The first day's session was at Westfield, and was opened with devotional services led by Rev. C. M. Malden, after which Rev. George H. Clarke gave an address upon "Relation of the Sunday school to the Missionary Cause." This relation, recognized in the Discipline, is apparent when we remember that the Sunday-school is a part of the church, and as such must be interested in everything which pertains to the church. The Sunday-school itself is a missionary enterprise, and should possess in a large degree the missionary spirit. More information concerning the great benevolence of the church should be given in the Sunday-school than in any other place. This can be accomplished by supplementary lessons, by circulating tracts and missionary periodicals, and by holding courses of missionary meetings under the auspices of the church. Statistics were given of the amounts collected last year by the Sunday-schools of the New England Conference for the missionary cause, and an appeal made to raise the average from 14 to 25 cents per member. This could easily be done if every school were thoroughly organized and at least one month collection taken for this cause.

Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham then gave a remarkably able and inspiring address upon the "Possibility of Christ's Reign upon the Earth." The obstacles in the way of the spreading of Christianity were clearly stated, and they were easily removed by the power of the missionary through a church on fire with the missionary spirit. The wonderful growth of missions during the lifetime of the speaker was vividly portrayed, and the demands upon the church to-day were clearly set forth.

After this address, the audience was invited to a collection which the good people of Westfield had generously provided in the church parlors. An hour passed pleasantly away.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Rev. George O. Crosby, after which a general discussion upon "Methods of Raising Our Missionary Apportionments" was presented. Mr. Brockwood, Emerson, Malden, Eaton, Upham and Knoll, various methods were suggested, but a method flexible enough to adapt itself to every community and broad enough to reach the "last man," was evidently the one to adopt. The perfect one, however, has not yet been found.

Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D., one of the missionary secretaries, then gave a vigorous address on "Loyalty to Christ." This means something more than praying, speaking, singing, or shouting in meeting; it means going into all the world with the Gospel! Christians can go with their money. The man who professes Christianity, but will not give something for the spreading of the Gospel, has not yet learned the meaning of loyalty. Christ's claim upon men is absolutely binding. So far as this claim is recognized, the church makes rapid growth. The address recited, as it merited, the close attention of the audience.

In the evening the Methodist Social Union of the Connecticut River valley met at Grace Church, Springfield. This gathering, although not a part of the missionary convention, yet as it was held in connection with it, may properly be reported here. The house was tastefully decorated, the tables bounteously laden, and the banquet all that could be desired. A goodly number of Methodist ministers and laymen were present, and were presided over by Wm. Rice, D.D., president of the Social Union, very happily presided at the post-prandial exercises. Rev. Drs. Leonard and Upham were guests of the Union, and made the principal addresses of the evening. Dr. Leonard presented the interests of the Missionary Society. He gave a brief survey of the work already done by Methodists in the missionary work, and eloquently portrayed the commanding position now occupied by our church. Dr. Leonard has among many of his former parishioners and warm friends, and was most cordially received. In his exceedingly entertaining speech he manifested much love for Methodism, and paid a tribute to New England Methodists. The exercises of the evening were much enjoyed, and cannot fail to strengthen the bonds between Methodists in this vicinity.

The second day's session of the missionary convention was held in Trinity Church, Springfield, and was largely attended. Two of the missionary secretaries, Drs. Leonard and McCabe, were present at the morning session and spoke on "\$1,200,000 for Missions: Importance of Raising It. How can it be raised?" Dr. Leonard opened the discussion. The amount asked for seems large, but it can be raised. There has been a steady growth in missionary contributions, and our people are increasing in generosity. Some of the country churches are not yet doing their part, but there is evidence of their awakening. Benevolence is indicated by their action. The Lord expects us, both rich and poor, to give according to our ability. The pastors should instruct their people in the grace of benevolence, and the Sunday-school should be alive in the missionary cause. The preacher who don't look after the church benevolence ought not to have an appointment. Circulate missionary periodicals, reach the "last man," and the sum asked for will be raised.

Rev. Dr. McCabe was the next speaker. He said the Methodist is not stingy. They are a generous people. They are toward religious purposes about three-tenths of their income. They love to give when they know what they are giving for. Let them know that \$1,200,000 is needed for missions, and they will give. An examination of the appeals that come to the General Missionary Committee will convince any one that this sum is needed. The speaker then gave some touching incidents of the calls upon the missionary treasury. How can the new administration be planning a new policy, and in consequence, the rubber goods sent out are inferior to none, and dealers say that the goods are among the very best. This means a new era of prosperity for the beautiful village and its intelligent people. Since Rev. W. Kirkby did the heroic work of removing the debt on our church here, there has been financial distress through the unsalable nature of the Colchester rubber goods. Hence the future prosperity of the place will now give our church a new lease of life. Rev. W. S. Foster is pastor.

KARL.

New Bedford District.

Fall River, First Church.—This old church is vigorous, aggressive and growing. At the last communion the pastor, Rev. A. McCord, received eight on probation and three in full connection. The increase in membership and the general prosperity of the church during this pastoral year is remarkable and encouraging. Mr. McCord is active in all good work outside of his church as well as in it, and holds several offices in the charitable organizations of the city. The Fruit and Flower Mission, of which he is president, gave a turkey dinner at New Years' to nearly three hundred poor boys and girls. He was one of the organizers, and is a director, of the Associated Charities of the city.

Providence District.

Rev. J. H. Nutting, of Woonsocket, conducted religious services at the R. I. State Prison, Sunday evening, Feb. 17.

The choir and Sunday-school of the Harris Avenue Church had a delightful and delicious feast, Wednesday evening, Feb. 20. Great interest had been awakened, and the church was packed to hear the cantata, "Under the Palms," a description of Oriental life. Every part was satisfactorily performed, the children showing great enthusiasm. Seventy members of the Sunday school were in the choros.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Arnold's Mills celebrated the 90th anniversary of its organization, Sunday, Feb. 17. At 10 A. M., the pastor, Rev. L. G. Horton, read a historical sketch, after which Rev. M. J. Talbot, D. D., preached an able and appropriate sermon on "Mutual Helpfulness." Dr. Talbot is proving himself a helper to many of the brethren in the ministry, and many churches also. At the close of the sermon the pastor called for subscriptions to cancel debts on the church and parsonage amounting to \$650.50. The responses totaled up \$500. In the evening the pastor held a "roll call" service, read the earliest and latest registers of members, and gave some interesting stories. He also devoted to the church the portrait of twenty-five prominent deceased members. The debt-raising was continued, \$738.70 being the result for day and evening. This pays the debt, insurance on the parsonage for five years to come, interest on mortgage note just about due, and all expenses incident to the occasion. A great day for Arnold's Mills.

Rev. Lewis Bates Coddington, a nephew of Rev. L. B. Bates, D. D., has been for the past six months working in harmony with the church to repair and greatly improve the church edifice at North Easton. Friday afternoon, Feb. 15, the re-opening services occurred. Rev. L. B. Bates, who founded the church in 1839, preached the dedicatory sermon, and the closing of the church, "to a large congregation. Former pastors and the pastor of the Congregational Church took part in the services. Friday evening there was a supper and social reunion. Rev. W. V. Morrison, D. D., the second pastor of the church, presided, and made a very pleasant address. He was followed by Revs. J. B. Hunt, G. H. Bates, J. S. Thomas and L. B. Bates, former pastors. Dr. Bates claimed Easton as the place of his nativity. Rev. Bros. Oldham, Hatch, and Otis H. Bates, a brother of L. B. Bates, also spoke. Making the total of seven, a love-feast was held of great power. Two of the official brethren surprised Dr. Upham by stating that they were converted under a sermon he preached thirty years ago. At 2:30 Dr. Upham preached on "Prayer," from the text, Ps. 61: 2. The sermon will long be remembered. At 7 P. M., a large audience listened to a comforting discourse from Matt. 26: 13.

The exterior of the church is 57x40 feet. It has an auditorium room on the first floor capable of seating 300, and a vestry in the basement 33x35 feet; in the rear is the ladies' parlor, 20x15 feet, and a kitchen. This is divided from the main vestry by a movable glass partition. The walls are of adamant. A tower rises from the vestibule 65 feet in height, and contains a bell, the base of the steeple being 12 feet square. There is a vestibule, from which admittance is gained by double doors. From the vestibule there is a stairway which ascends to the main auditorium. There are three handsome memorial windows in the front of the church, the one in the center representing the Angel Gabriel. The remaining two windows are of imported cathedral stained glass. They were presented to the society by Hon. Fred L. Ames, and are valued at \$3,000. The whole cost of these improvements, besides the window referred to, \$3,250, has been raised. The material property of this church for many years past has been greatly assisted by the Ames family. The present edifice was built by Oliver Ames, sr., and the materials given in cash to this enterprise amount to \$600. The Bates family have been quite prominent in Easton Methodism. "Father Bates" built the mother church in Easton in 1830. L. B. Bates organized the present village society in 1859. G. H. Bates and Lewis Bates Coddington, grandsons of "Father Bates," have been pastors, the latter being the present incumbent. The following is a list of the pastors of the church since 1569, in the order of time: Rev. Lewis B. Bates, D. D.; W. V. Morrison, D. D.; Chas. Edmond, C. C. Adams, F. A. Loomis, Edward Elwell, J. B. Hunt, G. H. Bates, Chas. Jones, Joseph Hammond, John Faville, John Deane, W. J. Hodges, J. S. Davis, Samuel E. Evans, William Kirby, J. S. Thomas, Marcell Kinkaid, L. B. Coddington.

There is a good religious interest in



THE KING'S RING.

Once in Persia reigned a king,
Who upon his signet-ring
Graved a maxim true and wise,
Which, if held before his eyes,
Gave him counsel, at a glance,
Fit for every change and chance,—
Solemn words, and these are they:
"Even this shall pass away!"

Trains of camels through the sand
Brought him gems from Samarcand;
Fleets of galleys through the seas
Brought him pearls to match with these.
But he counted not as gain
Treasures of the mine or main.
"What is wealth?" the king would say:
"Even this shall pass away!"

In the revels of his court,
At the zenith of the sport,
When the palmer of all his guests,
Burned with clapping at his jests,
He, amid his fags and wit,
Cried, "O loving friends of mine!
Pleasure comes, but not to stay:
"Even this shall pass away!"

Fighting on a furious field,
Once a javelin pierced his shield,
Soldiers, with a loud lament,
Bore him bleeding to his tent.
Groaning from his hurtured side,
"Pain is hard to bear," he cried;
"But with patience, day by day,
"Even this shall pass away!"

Towering in the public square,
Twenty cubits in the air,
Rose his statue pierce in stone.
Then the king, disguised, unknown,
Stood before his sculptured name,
Musing meekly, "What is fame?
Fame is but a slow decay:
"Even this shall pass away!"

Struck with palsy, ere he died,
Waiting at the gates of gold,
Spoke he with his dying breath,
"Life is done, but what is death?"
Then, in answer to the king,
Fell a sunbeam on his ring,
Showing by a heavenly ray,
"Even this shall pass away!"

—Selected.

Struggling to the Light.

What latent power resides in growths that seem utterly feeble! Nature is full of illustrations of unexpected strength and aspiration. No cloud, no bowlder, can prevent the tiny plant rising to the light.

Not long since it was noticed that a small cone about seven inches in diameter seemed to be rising in the concrete sidewalk near J. H. Eaton's house. An examination revealed the cause of the upheaval to be a hard-stool about three inches in diameter. Some idea of the force exerted upward by the fungus may be gathered from the fact that the concrete was perfectly solid and fully two inches thick in that place. —Hillsborough (N. H.) Messenger.

THE LEAGUE PRAYER-MEETING.

Topics.

March 3—"Enthusiasm." Read Phil. 3: 1-14.
There never was a time when enthusiasm was so necessary to success as just now. Enthusiasm may be either false or genuine. It is oftentimes exceedingly difficult to distinguish between the two.

I. False enthusiasm. Read Mark 4: 5, 16, 17; Luke 14: 28, 29. This kind of enthusiasm is exhibited by two classes of people: First, impulsive people, who act upon first impressions, and are swept along by their emotions. They have no root in themselves. Soon their interest flags, and oftentimes ceases altogether. Many so-called backsliders are of this kind. Second, people who get only a partial view of the Christian life, and are actuated by insufficient motives. They desire to become Christians to escape punishment, or that they may be happy. They forget the cross of self-denial and service. When difficulties come, when the cross is presented, they are disappointed, lose their ardor, and fall away. Such enthusiasm is almost worse than none.

II. Genuine enthusiasm. Read Rom. 1: 5, 16; Phil. 3: 13, 14. This kind of enthusiasm is shown by those who (1) look over the whole field, taking into the account the cross as well as the crown, the hard things as well as the easy; who (2) realize the importance of Christian work; who (3) for the love of God and humanity consecrate themselves to the work, intelligently and fully. One who has fulfilled these conditions the Holy Spirit will fall in answer to prayer, as at Pentecost. Enthusiasm obtained in this way is contagious and constant, and if joined with good sense and proper effort, will work wonders for the individual and the church. Let each one ask himself if he has fulfilled the conditions of being an earnest, enthusiastic worker for Christ.

March 10—"Let your light shine."

1. How to get the light.
I. God's Word is full of light. Read Ps. 119: 105, 130; Prov. 6: 23. There is light in every part of God's Word. He makes a great mistake who reads and becomes familiar with only a small portion of the Bible.

2. God gives the light directly. By comparing Ps. 18: 28, Luke 11: 36, John 1: 4, John 8: 12, and 2 Cor. 4: 6, we shall see that the great light of the world is Christ Himself. If we receive and follow Him, God shines in our hearts. If we have the one purpose to serve God with single eye, our whole body shall be full of light.

II. How to use the light.
1. Must not hide it. Read Matt. 5: 15; Luke 8: 16. There are many ways of obscuring the light. Neglect of duty, thoughtlessness, vulgar conversation, indulging in questionable amusements, and many other inconsistencies commonly lessen, and sometimes well-nigh wholly hide, the rays which otherwise might be abundant and helpful. How few there are whose lives are wholly free from all such hindrances!

2. We must let our light shine. The light shines naturally out of a Christian's heart through a Christian-like life. The great work to be done, is not to find in other people's lives dark corners into which to let the light shine. It is not to invent methods of using the light. Having received the light, our work is to see to it that nothing we do, or neglect to do, prevents the light from shining clearly and constantly. If the light is in us, it will shine if allowed to do so. How much light shines from his life? Why so little?

March 17—"How may I know I am a Christian?" Every Christian may be well assured of his conversion and acceptance with God. Read 1 John 3: 14-24.

I. We may know we are Christians by inference. In the Bible certain evidences of a Christian experience are given. By honestly and carefully applying these, we may find out whether or not we have such an experience. A few of these evidences are:—

1. Freedom from condemnation, or peace with God. Read John 14: 27; Rom. 8: 1; and 8: 1.
2. Christian love. 1 John 3: 14. This means more than natural affection for lovable people. It implies a taste for the society of genuine Christians, and an earnest devotion to the spiritual interests of those who are trying to serve Christ.

3. Keeping Christ's commandments. Read John 14: 23; 15: 14; 1 John 3: 24.
4. Having the spirit of Christ. Read Rom. 8: 9, 14. The spirit of Christ is the spirit of helplessness, self-denial and obedience. This is, perhaps, the best indi-

rect evidence of a real Christian experience one can have.

II. We may have the witness of the Spirit. Read Rom. 8: 16; 2 Cor. 1: 22; 5: 16; Eph. 1: 13; 4: 30.

The witness of the Spirit is a calm and abiding assurance of present acceptance with God, wrought in the heart by the Holy Spirit. Many true Christians have lived and died without this assurance. It is, however, the privilege of all believers to have it, and its possession means deepened joy, strengthened hope, and largely increased usefulness.

March 24—"Confessing Christ." Read Matt. 10: 32, 33; Luke 12: 8, 9; John 12: 42, 43; Rom. 10: 9; Rev. 12: 11.

The New Testament very plainly teaches that it is the duty of every Christian to confess his Lord. In order to fully perform this duty, confession must be made in the following ways:—

1. By a Christian-like life. If Christ is not confessed in this way, all other confession is worse than useless.
2. By certain public acts. We confess Christ when we receive baptism. We confess Christ when we receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We confess Christ when we unite with His church.

If Christ is not confessed in these ways, the influence of whatever other confession of the Master we make, is very seriously impaired.

3. By word of mouth. "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth," These are the very words Paul uses (Rom. 10: 9). Their meaning is very plain. One of the best places in which to confess Christ is in the social meeting. Faithfulness here will prepare us to go home and tell our friends how great things the Lord hath done for us. Our testimonies in the social meetings should be brief, honest, and modest.

March 31—"Consecration meeting." Read Mal. 3: 10.

In opening the service, it might be well for the leader to impress upon those present that all Christians should be fully consecrated to God and His work. It sometimes happens that the same few go through the form of consecration every month. Teach, also, that in order to please God our consecration must be:—

Full—keeping back nothing.
Free—the act of an obedient and loving will.
Final—not for the month that is to come, but forever.

REV. F. H. KNIGHT.

Fasten your soul so high that constantly
The smile of your heroic cheer may float
Above the floods of earthly agonies.

—E. B. Broderick.

Sahara Blossoming.

Mohammed gave this direction to one who sought advice—"Dig a well." Multiplied wells will convert any desert into a fruitful plain—type of those works of charity and goodness which make the moral deserts and waste places of this earth to bloom and rejoice.

The desert of Sahara is slowly becoming inhabitable, with the aid of science. The lower Sahara is an immense basin of artesian waters, and the French are forming fresh oases with skill and success, so that the number of cultivated tracts is increasing rapidly. After a period of thirty years forty-three oases have 13,000 inhabitants, and 130,000 trees between one and seven years old, and 100,000 fruit-trees.

LOOK UP AND LIFT UP.

It was a warm, languid day in May when Anna Bishop came home from school with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks. With nervous haste she threw her books down on the study table and turned to the tempting dinner her mother had prepared. How deliciously cool the lemonade, and how refreshing the green lettuce with its fresh, crinkly leaves! The very sight rested and cooled the tired, feverish girl.

Anna Bishop was the youngest of four children, and was nearing the time of her graduation from the high school. Her father was a "comfortably-off" farmer, who considered a thorough education a better legacy to his children than many dollars. Hence, with much self-denial the parents had given their children as liberal an education as possible. Ned was preparing for Commencement at the Medical School; Helen, just through at the Normal Art; Frank, at home with father, gaining strength and funds for his course in civil engineering; and Anna just leaving the high school.

After getting dinner for so many scholars, it was no wonder that Mrs. Bishop knew that her hot, greasy meats and rich puddings would go unshared in the month of May, while fresh greens and cooling drinks would tempt the most capricious appetite.

A few mouthfuls only were eaten before Anna paused in her meal to say,—
"Well, the speakers for the contest were appointed to-day, and now guess, mother, who they are."

Anna did not wait long for guesses, but eagerly added,—
"You'll be astonished, but I am one!"
"I am surprised, dear, but that is good news. Who are the rest?" replied the mother.

"Oh, Jessie Smith, and Harry Wood, and Mary Powers, and—"
While Anna is naming the others, we will explain what these people are contesting for. In addition to the regular graduating exercises of essays, orations, etc., it had been the custom in Wilton to hold a contest in elocution. Ten of the best declaimers were chosen by the teachers, trained for several weeks previous to the contest, and put upon the stage to compete for two valuable prizes awarded by a selected board of judges for the best rendering of the selections. Anna now for the first time in her course has been appointed on the contest.

"I was surprised enough, but I am glad for the honor of the family, since I did not get the valedictory as Helen did," and Anna stole a sly glance at the older sister who was busy near her sewing.

"Now, the next thing," she continued, "is to select my piece, and I must have something 'taking.' I do not stand a shadow of a chance for a prize. Miss Benson as good as told me so this morning. She said I must have something comic, if I made any impression at all. Comforting, wasn't it?"

"But, Anna," put in Helen, "you have never spoken humorous selections. Your forte is in a different line, I think."

"Can't help that—must speak what folks like to hear and will clap. Miss Benson said she would train me well if I got a good piece."

Nothing more was said for a moment. Then Helen said,—

"Isn't there a chance here to put your League motto into practice?"
"What? 'Look Up and Lift Up'?" I don't see how."

"Don't you? Seems to me here is a grand opportunity to do a little toward lifting up the public taste. You know it is not the pure and good funny things they like most, but those that are almost coarse. Don't you remember how we wondered that such a nice girl as Nettie Brown could recite the silly thing she gave last year, and how you almost felt ashamed for her; and how horrible that slang and profanity sounded on George Homan's lips? And yet everybody laughed and clapped. Now, if you give a refined selection which teaches or illustrates a noble sentiment, some one will go away better for having heard you. Wouldn't that be lifting up?"

A few weeks before, a Young People's Christian League had been formed in the church at Wilton, and Anna Bishop had been among the first to join. She had listened to the general president as he dwelt on the opportunities for work in Christ's kingdom, and her heart had glowed with enthusiasm. She went home full of determination to put that motto, "Look Up and Lift Up," into action. If she were only in some great city, how easy it would be to find work for the Master such as Mr. H— had said the city Leagues were doing; but her chances were few, her circle of influence small. However, she must live that motto right here in the staid old town of Wilton, and she would, yes, she would, "look up" faithfully and "lift up" whenever she could.

Helen's words found a place in Anna's heart, and for a moment she was silent.

"But, Helen, no one would appreciate a fine thing. They want something funny. Every piece that has taken the prize for three years has been very dramatic, or funny. Jessie spoke that 'Dutchman's Plight' last year and took the second prize, and everybody knows Jessie has no special talent. She is going to have a Spooendy selection this year, and they all say she'll get the first prize. But Miss Benson said I might have the Spooendy if I would come decided to-morrow. It will take Jessie a week to decide. So if I stand any chance, I must be quick about it."

"Well, dear, do as you think best. You must decide for yourself, but I want you to see all sides of the question. A piece like the Spooendy won't do much lifting up, that's certain; and I suppose it is equally certain that with a true and beautiful selection you will lose all chance for the prize. It is a question of which you want to do most—win applause, or try to help lift a little."

After some further discussion, the final decision was left to Anna. And then the conflict within was hottest. Could she give up all chance for this last and only honor just for the sake of lifting up a little? Had she only taken the valedictory, as Ned and Helen did, or even the salutatory like Frank, but with that long sickness and that abominable Latin, she had missed both! If she could only take one of the prizes—yes, she would! But—"Look Up and Lift Up!" What was the use? People like what they like, and she could not change their likes by speaking some old pious piece.

"Let him deny himself"—why did Mr. H. make her want to lift up?

And so the battle raged. Which should win, self or Christ? No one could tell, till the next day Anna said, "You may find me a piece, Helen. I can't lift anybody more than a hair's-breadth, but I'll try that much."

And the League motto was lived in one life that day; but the sacrifice was but begun. All through the following weeks Anna found it hard to bear the "Ohs!" and "Whys!" of the scholars and the indifference of the disappointed teacher, who had from real kindness wanted her to have a selection likely to receive applause, if not a prize. The story of a bootblack's loving care for his crippled brother, full of sweet pathos and noble sentiment, was too short and simple to win approval. But Prof. Mosher, Helen's old friend, had sent it with the comment, "fitted to lift the hardest heart to more unselfish living"; and Prof. Mosher's taste was unquestioned in the city where he taught.

Before the great day came, Anna had other opportunities to deny herself. The question of dress is no small one to the graduating girl. The other girls, even Hattie Evans, whose father was mortgaged for more than he was worth, were going to have expensive dresses, silk and satin, with elegant lace trimmings. Father Bishop could not afford these. Then the flowers! It does seem strange that such a little thing as the wearing of hot-house or garden flowers could give a chance to exercise that League motto. But so it was, and Anna was well repaid when the look of perplexity lifted from her mother's brow at the words, "I have decided, mother, to wear the Scotch roses, and not have the hot-house flowers. So you can tell father I shan't need the money."

When Anna Bishop filed in with the school, there was a noticeable difference between the elaborately trimmed and ribboned dresses of her neighbors and her simple white abito with its neat sash or ribbon. To be sure, the fit was perfect to the trim little figure, and the draperies were unusually graceful, and the lace—why, there was none except that fine bit at the wrists and throat.

But her flowers? Among so many of rich fragrance and beautiful color, you would not have noticed Anna's delicate ferns and white Scotch roses, with a common pink geranium for color. But Anna was content, for she was "looking up" to-night.

The town hall was full. The fathers and mothers, the sisters and brothers, were all there. The judges had taken their places with Prof. Hill, an old pupil of Prof. Monroe, as chairman. Mr. Whitcomb, the principal, was in his chair on the stage. The music ceased, and the contest began.

The speaking showed careful preparation, and the audience was generous in its applause. Burst after burst of laughter proved Anna right in saying, "People like what they like, and they like funny things;" for Harry Wood's excellent declamation, though full of patriotic fire and well delivered, failed to win the response that "The Hen in Church" easily brought.

At last number eight was reached. "Miss Anna Bishop," called Mr. Whitcomb, and the young girl stepped upon the stage. She paused a moment to catch her breath, and a murmur ran over the audience which fell on Helen's ears: "Isn't she pretty?" No one had ever called Anna Bishop pretty before, but standing there in her simple white dress, her light hair curling naturally from off the forehead, her cheeks blushing to match

the delicate pink in the flowers on her bosom, looking for all the world like a sweet wild rose, she did make a beautiful picture. Her voice broke the silence. Anxiously Helen listened for the dreaded tremble; but no, clear and sweet and strong the tones are heard. She has forgotten herself, the audience feels it all; she is going beyond herself; her heart is stirred to its depths, and at the heart of the audience responds.

It is over! She has bowed and gone. Helen did not see quite clearly through the thankful mist in her eyes. There is a moment's hush as if clapping were hardly in place, then a burst of applause such as the old hall seldom heard.

Anna did not hear it. Miss Benson was pressing her hand in the corridor behind and saying, "You did beautifully, my dear!"

That was enough for Anna. Had not her Father granted the prayer set up as she began: "O Father, lift me up now, and help me to lift up some one?"

The program was soon completed, and the people waited impatiently and with many speculations for the report of the judges. Finally Prof. Hill steps forward, and in a few well-chosen words compliments all the speakers, but criticizes the character of some selections as sensational and unworthy the fine art. Then he says: "Because the judges believe the truest expression of this art combines beauty and nobility of sentiment with natural and artistic rendering, and because they think these qualities have been best combined in the excellent rendering of her selection, they award the first prize to Miss Anna Bishop."

You could have heard a pin drop. No one expected it, least of all Anna.

"The second prize, for similar reasons, is awarded to Master Harry Wood."

The audience had recovered its breath, and the winners did not lack for applause, loud and hearty.

Anna was preparing for bed, when, turning suddenly, she said,—

"O Helen, I am so glad you helped me to 'Look Up and Lift Up.' Of course I am glad for the prize, but I was glad before I had it."

"You must not think, my little sister, that God always sends His reward so soon. If you had come home without the prize, you would still have done what God wanted you to."

"Yes, Helen, I mean to remember. But I have learned that you have to look up all the time to lift up a little, and to lift up you have to give up all that is selfish in you. If I have only really helped any one ever so little, I am content—but I am glad God gave me the prize too. Aren't you?"

SALVA M. BRIDGES.

O Master, let me walk with Thee
In lowly paths of service free;
To help the poor, to help the weak,
The strain of toil, the fret of care!

—Washington Gladden.

Both a Lighthouse and a Tower.

Overlapping any known structure that man has yet built is the famous Eiffel tower now being erected in Paris. The following description will be found of interest:—

One of the principal features of interest at the Paris Exposition next summer will be the Eiffel tower, which is fast approaching completion. It is being constructed of iron, and will rise to a height of 884 feet. As the greatest height yet reached in any structure is that of the Washington Monument, 555 feet, some idea can be formed of the great distance upward that this tower will go. This tower will weigh when completed 7,000 tons, and will cost 4,500,000 francs. One object of its construction is to light the exposition grounds. The tower will be supplied with elevators which will land passengers 971 feet from the earth. There is talk of supplying it with electric lights of 19,000,000 candle power. Four such towers with a capacity of 50,000,000 each, it is thought, would light the whole city of Paris. —The Manufacturer.

THOUGHTS FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.

Who hath a greater combat than he that labors to overcome himself?—Thomas à Kempis.

While we admit the duty of ever bearing the cross, we are to remember that we must bear it just where God sees fit to impose it upon us, without assuming the responsibility of either seeking or shunning it. We shall find that God has placed it in the whole course of our life at precisely the right place; and all He requires of us is to bear it with a faithful heart when we meet it. —T. C. Upham.

Every day, every moment, He careth, goes on caring, for you. Not only thinking of you and watching you, but working for you; making things come right, so that everything should be just the best that could happen to you. Not managing the great things, and leaving the little things to arrange themselves, but giving loving care to the least, the very least things that concern you. Even in some tiny little trouble that no one else seems to care about, "He careth;" or when every one else is too much taken up with other things to attend to you, "He careth for you." You can never get beyond God's care, for it always reaches you; you can never be outside of it, for it is always enfolding you. —Frances R. Haerger.

What should we pray for? Everything which you need. Do you inquire whether you may pray for earthly blessings? I answer, Certainly you may, both for yourselves and for those whom you love. Remember only two things—one, that to ask mainly for earthly blessings is a dreadful dwarfing and vulgarization of the grandeur of prayer, as though you asked for a handful of grass when you might ask for a handful of emeralds; the other, that you must always ask for earthly desires with absolute submission of your own will to God's. —Canon Farrar.

Lo! amid the press,
The whirl and hum and pressure of my day,
I hear Thy earnest sweep, Thy earnest dress,
And close beside my work and weariness,
Discern Thy gracious form, not far away,
But very near, O Lord! to help and bless.

The busy fingers fly, the eyes may be closed,
Only the aching needle which they hold,
But all my life is blossoming inwardly,
And every breath is like a litany;
While through each labor, like a thread of gold,
Is woven the sweet consciousness of Thee!

God is in sympathy with you. Do you not think He knows how heavy the hod of bricks is that the workman carried up the ladder on the wall? Do you not think He hears the ring of the pickaxe of the miner down in the gold shaft? Do you not think He knows how hard the tempest strikes the sailor at the mast-head? Do you not think He sees the factory-girl amid the flying spindles, and knows how her arms ache? Do you not think He sees the sewing-woman in the fourth story, and knows how few pence she gets for making one garment? Ay, ay; I tell you that louder than the roar of the wheels and the din of the great cities, the sigh of the overtaken workman

comes into the ear of God. —T. De Witt Talmage.

In southern Europe grow the larches. When they were first introduced into England, the gardeners took it for granted that they needed warmth to cause them to grow; so they were placed in the hot-houses, and at once began to wither and droop. The gardeners became disgusted, and threw them out of doors. They at once began to grow, and became trees of great beauty. So it oftentimes becomes necessary for Christ to throw us out of doors into the cold of reverses, disappointments, sorrow and pain, that our Christian characters may be developed. It becomes at times necessary that God bring upon us sore trials and bereavements, that we may be brought back to Him and His service. God does not willingly afflict His people; but in order to bless us, it is often necessary to put us in a position to receive and appreciate His blessings, though it may be through severe trials and galling crosses. —C. W. Dibb.

No act falls fruitless; none can tell
How vast its power may be;
What results unfolded dwell
Within it silently.

—Selected.

Tried and Not Found Wanting.

Time, that tests all human devices, both as to their durability and usefulness, has vindicated the wisdom of the building of the bridge that spans the East River—as the following item will show:—

The Brooklyn Bridge is no less a marvel than it ever was, but it is now such a commonplace convenience that the people of the metropolis wonder how they ever got along without it. Over 33,000,000 passengers passed over the bridge during the year ending December 1, of whom more than 30,000,000 were railway passengers. Not a single serious accident occurred on the railway. Fifty-eight persons were injured by falling on the stairs or from other causes. Five lost children were found on the bridge. One person committed suicide by shooting, and there were forty-two runaways with slight damages. The bridge is well policed, so that women cross alone at night without the slightest annoyance.

NELLIE'S VICTORY.

Somebody's darlings came down the street,
A honny boy and a laughing girl,
The glow of health on each dimpled cheek,
While happiness lurked in each clustering curl.

A girl of seven, a boy of nine—
Not very wise, or great, or grand,
But each wore a tiny, glittering shield,
The badge of the Loyal Legion Band.

Into the drug store with dancing feet,
So dainty and fair in their childish grace,
Glad to exchange all the money they had,
For the tempting goods in the handsome case.

The candy was purchased, the bill was paid,
And the white teeth were busy, all in a trice,
When the boy exclaimed, "O Nellie! taste this!
I'm sure you will say it is very nice."

But the little maid with the laughing eyes,
Her chin scarce reaching the counter's edge,
Cried out, "O Charlie, don't eat that;
If you do, I am sure you will break your pledge."

She turned about with indignant face
To the smiling druggist, who stood quite near,
And declared, "If you sell such stuff as this,
I won't ever buy any candy here."

And the man replied, with a merry air,
"I am sorry for that, my little maid;
But there are people who, you know,
So I shall not fail if I lose your trade."

Into the street the children passed,
The little girl's thoughts in an angry whirl,
Thinking how wicked a man must be
To sell brandy-drops to a boy or girl.

For the child had learned, in a bitter hour,
The name of the fiend who wrecks the home,
And had felt the weight of a father's hand
Made heavy and strong by the demon, Rum.

She pondered the matter over and over,
Tired, and almost ready to cry,
Till she thought, "If the people only knew,
I am sure they would not go to buy."

The very next day the work began;
The cracker was only a household pet,
But she worked with a will in the little town,
Telling the story to all whom she met.

And some were amazed by the earnest child,
As they watched her face, while she gravely stood
Waiting to have them sign their names,
And promise to help her all they could.

Modestly, bravely, on she trudged,
Forgotten herself and her childish games,
Till on Saturday, lo! on the "honor roll"
Were registered fully one hundred names.

And the druggist confessed, as he watched the face
Whose earnestness glowed in its every line,
That though he could live without her trade,
He needed the other ninety-nine.

And he said, with a flush of conscious shame,
To the tired but happy little elf,
"If temperance turns out girls like you,
I'll join a Loyal Band myself."

MARGARET J. BIDEWELL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

13. What is the best course of reading for a local League?

We have prepared the Volunteer Readers' Course, and published it in the last League Herald.

14. What is the attitude of the League toward pledges?

Some misunderstanding has arisen about this matter. We have been quoted as against pledges. This is not the fact. Organized as a general society to bring together a variety of existing societies, obviously it was not wise to require all these societies to put a pledge into their constitutions before they could become auxiliary. When we prepared suggestions for a local constitution to be used by young people in forming constitutions for new societies, the question of putting in a required pledge was discussed, and the result was the note which is here quoted:—

"In case it is desirable to have different classes of members, and if it is thought best to have a monthly experience meeting, where all Christians shall be pledged to take part, an article might be added after Article III, entitled 'Duties of Members,' where such requirements might be stated. We do not advise it as generally wise."

We think that in many cases the distinction between the young people who are church members and those who are not, is sufficient. A large number of our auxiliaries have the different classes of members and the pledges. The League in Fargo, Dakota, requires signature to the

Review of the Week.

Tuesday, February 19.

—The King of Holland has had a relapse.

—King Otto of Bavaria is declared to be hopelessly insane.

—Another report comes that Stanley has been killed by the natives.

—The day of the vote in this State on prohibition will be a legal holiday.

—M. Melnes has abandoned the attempt to form a new cabinet for France.

—The Park Central Hotel at Hartford, Conn., was demolished by a boiler explosion. Sixteen dead bodies have been recovered.

—A terrible cyclone passes over parts of Georgia and Alabama, killing several and wounding many, and causing great damage to property.

—The U. S. Senate asked the House to return the Direct Tax bill, a motion having been made to reconsider the vote on the conference report. Concurrent resolutions were adopted, returning the bill to the people of Michigan for the state of Lewis Cass. Mr. Coke continued his argument on the Southern elections and the race question. The Senate committee on Territories decided to report favorably on the bill. In the House, Republicans filibustered against the consideration of a contested election case.

Wednesday, February 20.

—Mr. Gladstone leaves Cannes for London.

—At Trade Mr. O'Brien was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labor.

—In the parliamentary election in the eastern division of Perthshire a Gladstonian was elected.

—The Peter Lloyd says that General Boulanger's political success is due to aid received from Russia.

—The Massachusetts House favors that \$100,000 increase of capital stock for the Albany road.

—The seventh annual convention of the Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States was held in this city.

—Justin Jones, an old-time Boston editor and publisher, and long a resident of Brookline, died at Concord, Conn., at the age of 74.

—The trustees of the Boston Gas Light Company made an agreement to deliver to the Bay State Gas Company the stock of that company at \$1,300 per share.

—The State department issues a statement to the effect that the United States would not be justified in assuming a protectorate over the Samoan Islands, and has five times refused to do so.

—In the U. S. Senate the motion to reconsider the vote on the conference report on the Direct Tax bill was defeated. Amendments were adopted to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, one appropriating \$40,000 for states to General Logan and Sheridan. The bill to increase the efficiency of the signal corps of the army was favorably reported by the Senate committee. The House considered the Post-office appropriation bill. The conference report on the Direct Tax bill resulted in substituting. Congressional Butterworth introduced his bill inviting Canadian officials to visit the United States. Conference on the Omnibus Territorial bill came to an agreement.

Thursday, February 21.

—The President has signed the Nicaragua Canal bill.

—M. Freycinet and Melnes have undertaken to form a cabinet for President Carnot.

—A supplementary treaty between the United States and Japan was signed by the latter government.

—The Car and Gracia, with imposing suites, attended St. R. D. Morier's reception at St. Petersburg.

—An official examination of the affairs of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company will be made.

—The witness Houston finished his testimony before the Parnell Commission, and Pigot, who sold the letters in the case to Houston, began his evidence.

—The steamer "Delta" arrived from Port-de-Paix, with information of an encounter between the Northern and Southern armies, in which the army of Hippolyte was defeated.

Friday, February 22.

—Mr. William O'Brien was taken from Tralee to Galway jail.

—M. Tirard was appointed premier of a new French ministry.

—An English syndicate is endeavoring to purchase St. Louis breweries.

—Dr. W. B. Bliss, who attended President Garfield, died yesterday morning at Washington.

—Before the special commission Richard Pigot testified as to the source and genuineness of the Parnell letters.

—The proposed Interstate Commerce Railroad Association has become an accomplished fact. Eighteen roads are in it.

—Rev. Dr. Francis Wharton, solicitor of the State department, Washington, and a well-known writer, died in Washington.

—The well-known business king of California, James C. Flood, died at Heidelberg, Germany, yesterday, aged about 64 years.

—Mr. Henry A. Whitney, ex-president of the Providence railroad, died in this city yesterday.

Saturday, February 23.

—Parliament reassembled; the Queen's speech was read and received in the Senate and began, the Irish question being considered.

—Planton Modesto Rios, who was captured by bandits in the Remedios district, Cuba, has been released on the payment of a ransom of \$30,000.

—The Secretary of the Navy has contracted with M. F. Pickering & Co. of New York for the delivery of 20,000 tons of coal at the coaling station at Apia, Samoa.

—A French cruiser under the command of Admiral Ouhry has bombarded Sagala, where the Ashchinsk expedition was provisionally settled and captured its members. The cause was the refusal of Mr. Ashchinsk to lower the Russian flag which he had hoisted on French territory.

—In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Dawes reported the bill appropriating \$1,912,942 for the Seminole nation of Indians. A joint resolution was reported for the printing of 10,000 copies of the inaugural address of all the Presidents. The steam printing machine amendment was adopted after a long debate. An appropriation of \$500,000 for the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution of the United States was presented. The Territorial bill was sent to the President. In the House Mr. Randall offered a resolution for the consideration of the Cowles bill. The day was given up to the appropriation bills.

Sunday, February 24.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

—A burning tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad caused a loss of \$300,000.

—Stock raisers in the West formed the American Live Stock Commission, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

—Lieutenant Baert, who has just arrived at Brussels, thinks it is Stanley's intention to wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi.

—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

—The steamer "Gaelic," from China and Japan, brings news of the loss of the British ship "Anglo Indian." Over a million people in the province of Chee Foo are starving. A great fire occurred in Japan.

—Nelson C. Hubbard, a Wesleyan College freshman, was seriously injured by the explosion of a dynamite bomb, which he was handling while celebrating Washington's Birthday. Two of the buildings were damaged.

—The U. S. Senate amended and passed the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, one of the amendments appropriating \$40,000 for a site and pedestal for a statue of General Hancock. The Agricultural bill was also passed. Mr. Reagan spoke against the resolution for a revision of election laws. After a bitter debate the House passed the Senate bill placing General Rosecrans on the retired list. The bill pensioning General Sheridan's widow was passed.

Monday, February 25.

—The number of victims of the Hartford horror has reached twenty-three.

—Socialists who attempted to hold meetings in Paris on Sunday, were dispersed by gendarmes.

—The Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroads have not signed the non-rate-cutting agreement.

—After a bitter debate the House passed the Senate bill placing General Rosecrans on the retired list. The bill pensioning General Sheridan's widow was passed.

—A Roman Catholic mass meeting was held at Ottawa to advocate the restoration of temporal power to the Holy See.

—An awful famine exists in China, and subscriptions for the sufferers are being taken in London and New York.

—Two of the Wesleyan University freshmen have confessed, and implicated a half-dozen others in the dynamite affair.

—Avalanche have destroyed the village of Nivelle, and killed four persons and injured many others in St. Michel, Savoy.

—The morning train east from St. John was wrecked and burned at Kingsman, Me., on Saturday. Three employees were killed.

—Thirty passengers were injured by the derailment of a car which went down an embankment, about thirty miles from Elmira, N. Y.

—The German press is very conciliatory now in regard to the Samoan trouble. Prince Bismarck desires to avoid colonial troubles, owing to the uncertainty of European politics.

—Mr. Blaine has resigned his position on the Maine commission to attend the Washington inauguration celebration, and ex-Governor Connor has been appointed in his place.

—The seventeenth anniversary of James Russell Lowell's birthday was celebrated by the Tavern Club, in this city, Friday evening. Mr. Lowell being a special guest, and Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Wm. MacVegh and Richard Gilder of the Century Magazine, being also guests. Charles Eliot Norton presided.

—In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Hoar's resolution on alleged election outrages was called up, and Mr. Daniel spoke in opposition to it. An effort was made to set aside the special morning session for the discussion of the bill, but it failed. The bill was then taken up. Speeches were made in memory of General Burnes of Missouri. It is predicted that the Oklahoma bill, which passed the House, will die in the Senate.

Tuesday, February 26.

—The Massachusetts House favors that \$100,000 increase of capital stock for the Albany road.

—The seventh annual convention of the Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States was held in this city.

—Justin Jones, an old-time Boston editor and publisher, and long a resident of Brookline, died at Concord, Conn., at the age of 74.

—The trustees of the Boston Gas Light Company made an agreement to deliver to the Bay State Gas Company the stock of that company at \$1,300 per share.

—The State department issues a statement to the effect that the United States would not be justified in assuming a protectorate over the Samoan Islands, and has five times refused to do so.

—In the U. S. Senate the motion to reconsider the vote on the conference report on the Direct Tax bill was defeated. Amendments were adopted to the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, one appropriating \$40,000 for states to General Logan and Sheridan. The bill to increase the efficiency of the signal corps of the army was favorably reported by the Senate committee. The House considered the Post-office appropriation bill. The conference report on the Direct Tax bill resulted in substituting. Congressional Butterworth introduced his bill inviting Canadian officials to visit the United States. Conference on the Omnibus Territorial bill came to an agreement.

Wednesday, February 27.

—The President has signed the Nicaragua Canal bill.

—M. Freycinet and Melnes have undertaken to form a cabinet for President Carnot.

—A supplementary treaty between the United States and Japan was signed by the latter government.

—The Car and Gracia, with imposing suites, attended St. R. D. Morier's reception at St. Petersburg.

—An official examination of the affairs of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company will be made.

—The witness Houston finished his testimony before the Parnell Commission, and Pigot, who sold the letters in the case to Houston, began his evidence.

—The steamer "Delta" arrived from Port-de-Paix, with information of an encounter between the Northern and Southern armies, in which the army of Hippolyte was defeated.

—The President transmitted the correspondence on the Sackville matter to Congress. A resolution was offered in the Senate continuing the select committee on Pacific railroads until the indebtedness of all the roads to the government is adjusted. The conference report on the South Dakota bill was agreed to. The direct tax bill was reported by the President. Speeches were made by Labor Commissioner Wright on marriages and divorces was presented. In the House, by a vote of 165 to 88, the conference report on the Direct Tax bill was agreed to, also the report on the bill for the admission of South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington.

Thursday, February 28.

—Mr. William O'Brien was taken from Tralee to Galway jail.

—M. Tirard was appointed premier of a new French ministry.

—An English syndicate is endeavoring to purchase St. Louis breweries.

—Dr. W. B. Bliss, who attended President Garfield, died yesterday morning at Washington.

—Before the special commission Richard Pigot testified as to the source and genuineness of the Parnell letters.

—The proposed Interstate Commerce Railroad Association has become an accomplished fact. Eighteen roads are in it.

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—Planton Modesto Rios, who was captured by bandits in the Remedios district, Cuba, has been released on the payment of a ransom of \$30,000.

—The Secretary of the Navy has contracted with M. F. Pickering & Co. of New York for the delivery of 20,000 tons of coal at the coaling station at Apia, Samoa.

—A French cruiser under the command of Admiral Ouhry has bombarded Sagala, where the Ashchinsk expedition was provisionally settled and captured its members. The cause was the refusal of Mr. Ashchinsk to lower the Russian flag which he had hoisted on French territory.

—In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Dawes reported the bill appropriating \$1,912,942 for the Seminole nation of Indians. A joint resolution was reported for the printing of 10,000 copies of the inaugural address of all the Presidents. The steam printing machine amendment was adopted after a long debate. An appropriation of \$500,000 for the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution of the United States was presented. The Territorial bill was sent to the President. In the House Mr. Randall offered a resolution for the consideration of the Cowles bill. The day was given up to the appropriation bills.

Friday, February 29.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

—A burning tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad caused a loss of \$300,000.

—Stock raisers in the West formed the American Live Stock Commission, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

—Lieutenant Baert, who has just arrived at Brussels, thinks it is Stanley's intention to wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi.

—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

Saturday, February 30.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

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—A burning tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad caused a loss of \$300,000.

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—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

Sunday, March 1.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

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—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

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—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

Monday, March 2.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

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—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

gate regarding the condition of the boarding-house, and take action thereon.

The wife of Bro. Thatcher, of Worcester, has gone to her old home in Guildhall to spend a few days with her parents. The meetings at Worcester have been suspended for the present.

At Montpelier, Sunday, Feb. 17, three were received from probation and three by letter, and one was baptized. Five have recently united with the ranks of the Sunday-school. Friday, Feb. 22, Pastor Sherburne gave an address to the young people of the parish on "Plans and Methods of Christian Work."

Over 210 students are now registered for the winter term at the Seminary, and one or two more are soon to come. The applications for rooms for the spring term are coming in better than ever.

A committee has been appointed by the Barre quarterly conference to serve as a "committee of enlargement and repair" for the renovation and enlargement of their present church edifice. The work of raising funds is being vigorously pushed by Pastor Beebe.

Two more out-appointments, in addition to the one mentioned last week, are being suggested by Pastor Sherburne and his young people at Montpelier. Prof. Morley of the Seminary recently did efficient work in the conduct of one of them.

Quarterly meeting at Wardsfield and Warren was an unusually interesting occasion. A Saturday afternoon service was held, at which the attendance was larger than at any other Saturday service which the church has had since it was on the district. The Sunday morning love-feast was a season of great refreshing and power. Six persons were received into full membership and five baptized, after an interesting sermon by Presiding Elder Trux from Psalm 131: 12. At East Warren, at the close of the service, a young man and his wife came to the altar for prayers. A deep interest was manifested.

The Boston Association of the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier held its third annual reunion at the Thordike, Boston, Thursday. About fifty were present. The topic of discussion was, "The Seminary, Past and Present," and the speakers were Prof. Chester of Springfield, Mass., the first principal; Prof. C. W. Wilder, of Dedham, principal from 1870 to 1872; Prof. A. W. Edson, of Worcester, secretary of the State Board of Education; Rev. J. R. Wood, Rev. L. O. Sherburne, St. Albans, F. B. Gary and Rev. E. A. Bishop, of Montpelier, the present principal. The officers elected were: President, Dr. A. H. Powers, vice-presidents, J. M. Hitt, A. W. Edson, Miss Sarah M. Hobson; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Ainsworth.

Tuesday, March 3.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

—A burning tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad caused a loss of \$300,000.

—Stock raisers in the West formed the American Live Stock Commission, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

—Lieutenant Baert, who has just arrived at Brussels, thinks it is Stanley's intention to wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi.

—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

Wednesday, March 4.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

—A burning tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad caused a loss of \$300,000.

—Stock raisers in the West formed the American Live Stock Commission, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

—Lieutenant Baert, who has just arrived at Brussels, thinks it is Stanley's intention to wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi.

—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

Thursday, March 5.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

—A burning tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad caused a loss of \$300,000.

—Stock raisers in the West formed the American Live Stock Commission, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

—Lieutenant Baert, who has just arrived at Brussels, thinks it is Stanley's intention to wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi.

—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

Friday, March 6.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

—A burning tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad caused a loss of \$300,000.

—Stock raisers in the West formed the American Live Stock Commission, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

—Lieutenant Baert, who has just arrived at Brussels, thinks it is Stanley's intention to wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi.

—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

Saturday, March 7.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

—A burning tunnel on the Cincinnati Southern railroad caused a loss of \$300,000.

—Stock raisers in the West formed the American Live Stock Commission, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

—Lieutenant Baert, who has just arrived at Brussels, thinks it is Stanley's intention to wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi.

—The report of the naval board on the Shores Mount disaster was satisfactory.

—The cross-examination of Richard Pigot in the Parnell commission case was continued, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything.

Sunday, March 8.

—The Northwest was visited by the worst storm of the season.

—Four German ironclads at Genoa were ordered to Samoa.

—The British government will devote £12,000,000 to national defense.

—The President signed the Omnibus Territories bill, creating four new States.

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Bro. Newbert has a strong hold upon the people, and has seen a good advance in the attendance upon the preaching services in all parts of his charge.

Topfield.—The preacher reports a hopeful state of things. We have lost here by death and removals until but a handful remains.

We are gaining ground in northern Maine as rapidly as possible with the means at command. We have occasionally a hero in the East, but we have no disposition to noise it abroad. We shall make a substantial gain in membership, and hope to advance the benevolent collections. The poverty of the people on account of crop failures may disappoint us.

D.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

Bangor District.

Orono.—Special meetings are being held here. The pastor, Rev. J. L. Hill, held them two weeks, and has been greatly assisted by the Bailey Praying Band the past two weeks. Universalism and the devil have a firm hold in this place, but the Lord is wonderfully answering prayer. Twenty-three have come for prayer, and 23 have accepted Christ. "The Bailey Band" does thorough work. It has been the means of touching the people as nothing has done the past fifteen years. Its presentation of holiness has been an inspiration to the church. Many have come into the blessing.

JOSEPH COOK'S FOURTH LECTURE.

REPORTED BY REV. FREDERICK BURLINGHAME.

After invocation and singing the hymns, "prepared especially for this occasion" by Richard E. Burton, Mr. Cook said in the

Prelude

that four new States have now so increased the weight of the North that I hope the nation is forever disentangled from its Southern masters. Our Pacific seaboard is now wholly organized, then the party in power is responsible. The States are soon to vote upon constitutional prohibition. You say, because there is no virtue enough in the politicians. But since these four new States have been admitted, the Republican Party might perhaps venture a little more. Arithmetical politicians have heretofore calculated the weight of this syndicate. Put your Law and Order Leagues into the field to support what will then be the restrictive measure of constitutional prohibition, and crush the whiskey power. I am not in hopes in regard to enforcing constitutional prohibition. The testimony is universal, for example, that the whiskey interest has been driven out of Topeka, Kansas. There ought to be no need of a permanent Law and Order League. On the liquor question we are far behind the Dominion north of us. But we need the Law and Order League now. Put together the Leagues, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the churches which are not fossils, and religious papers, and the whiskey power will be broken.

Lecture.

Rev. Mr. Spear, of Brooklyn, N. Y., then offered prayer, after which followed the

Lecture.

In the Roman Catholic churches recently a letter was read from the Pope assailing the priceless and cherished American public schools. The following letter of Pius IX to Jefferson Davis in 1863 was then read, which Mr. Lincoln said "sharpened a million daggers" against himself:

"Illustrious and Honorable President: We have just received, with all suitable solemnity, the letter which you have placed in our hands your letter dated the 23rd of September last. He then takes ground, not for liberty, but for the deliverance of 4,000,000 bondsmen from the hell of human slavery, but peace which meant, building up the Confederacy on slavery as a corner-stone. He added these words: 'What at the same time beseech the God of mercy and pity to shed abroad upon you the light of His grace and attach you to us by perfect friendship.'"

B.

If such was the effect of a Pope's letter during our national contest, what is to be the effect of this letter just written to Catholic churches upon our public schools? It is high time that Americans understood they are at war with the Papacy. I wish to take a judicial, historical position, with no trace of eccentricity; and I think we are coming out of this contest successfully. A committee from the Committee of One Hundred of Boston visited the committee of which Senator Blair is chairman at Washington, and one of them declares that the trend of the whole discussion was towards no State church and appropriation of sectarian funds for school purposes. I fervently pray that the third position of this platform will be ultimately endorsed also, namely, the use of the Bible in the public schools. But I do not forget that while we are opposed by Romanism in the front, we are stabbed in the back by nearly every secular paper in the land.

C.

Is a compromise possible with the clerical party? What is the platform of this party? (1) The building of parochial schools; (2) The removal of the children from the public to the parochial schools; (3) Division of school-funds; (4) Refusal to pay taxes for support of public schools; (5) The union of State and Church, with Romanism dominant. I do not think this last step will be taken. There would be explosions. We certainly cannot fall below Mexico. However, I believe that no compromise is possible which does not involve the destruction of our public schools. But President Eliot of Harvard, however, favors the Prussian plan. What has been said of our church there, and Rev. Mr. Hiseock of the Congregational Church.

Houlton District.

Danforth.—The work on this charge is steadily improving. They expect to commence to build a new church in the spring.

South Presque Isle.—A church was organized here, Feb. 20. Twelve were received into full connection and four on probation. Others will follow soon.

East Presque Isle.—A class was formed here, Dec. 10, of thirty-two members, twenty-eight of whom have been converted since the middle of October. Several have joined since. These are fields taken up since Conference. Bro. Whidden has been very successful in his work.

P. Fairfield is witnessing the most widespread revival ever known in this place. It commenced with the Week of Prayer. The Methodist and Congregational churches are united in the work. Many of the most influential citizens have been converted, and the work still goes on with unabated interest. Many from adjoining towns have been drawn to these meetings, and the prospect is that the flame will spread until this part of the field is ablaze with revival. Bro. White is pastor of our church there, and Rev. Mr. Hiseock of the Congregational Church.

Houlton District.

Houlton has witnessed an increase of interest, and several have been converted and others reclaimed. Bro. Haskell has been "in labors abundant." His congregations are excellent. In Houlton they would be larger if the church were larger.

Forest City.—Bro. Walker has been crippled by ill-health for several months, and as a result the work here has not advanced as it did last year. He is still suffering in body, and has been advised to seek a warmer climate.

Monticello.—Bro. Towle is having a very successful year. The church has been prompt in meeting his claim.

Carleton.—We have a very ambitious class here, and the indications are that in a few years this will be one of our most desirable appointments. The village is growing rapidly.

D.

At the close of the lecture, Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., and Prof. Ameron spoke briefly.

* From "Washington in the Lap of Rome," by Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D.

MONDAY AFTERNOON TALKS

Before the School of Theology VI.

The foremost Methodist of Manhattan, Rev. Dr. James M. King, of St. Andrew's Church, New York city, came by special invitation of the students of the School of Theology to address them last Monday afternoon. The students in force, the faculty of the school, and many of the leading preachers of the New England Conference, welcomed the speaker. The address was strong and meaty. Only an imperfect abstract can be given here, without the richness and pungent spiritualities.

"The chief spiritual meat for modern society and for the modern church," he said, "must be the gospel presentation of the uncompromising law of God. Men can have no appreciation of mercy until they are made to feel the awful sanctities of the law pressing upon their consciences, and until they really know the exceeding sinfulness of sin. Men need to be told emphatically that they are sinners. The crying need of the church is a generation of ministers who dare to proclaim the law to the rich as well as to the impecunious sinner. We cannot preach too strongly that the souls of men are bought with blood. The ministry to-day is asked to refine this stern theology to the sentimental, refining influence of mere love. This is the new, and the emasculated theology. The trouble is deep-seated. There is no real disease in this world but sin. Men are diseased. And there is only one remedy—the blood of Jesus Christ His Son that cleanseth from all sin."

"The worthlessness of many professing Christians is due to the fact that they have never felt the reality of their own sinfulness and the atoning power of the blood upon their hearts. A certain old professor at Princeton said to his students, 'Make much of the blood.' I have followed the history of my students for thirty years, and the really successful men have made much of the blood and its cleansing power." Dr. Bellows, much better in his life than in his creed, said in my hearing at the beginning of the Civil War: 'I know now that there is only one redemption for the nation, and that is a blood-redemption, and I am beginning to believe that there is only one for man.' Finney, the most successful revivalist, to my mind, of modern times, and whose autobiography I read for inspiration annually, believed awfully in these two things—a lost race and a living Saviour. It is not necessary to believe many things in this world—the longer I live the fewer they become—but the few things that a minister of God believes, he must believe awfully and with all his soul."

"Sweet-scented sinners are gospel-hardened. Prayers and tears avail nothing. They need a bombardment of the law to break up their cultured aristocracy. The world has enough gospel—more than it deserves—but not enough law."

Questions from the students brought forth these answers: "Yes, the minister is a cook of spiritual food, but he is not to devote himself to charlatanism exclusively."

"Methodism in her work in city evangelization requires a higher order of brain and greater sacrifices than the frontier work."

"The best experience for the most thoroughly cultured college graduate is the highest work among the highest people."

"Every Methodist minister should be an evangelist. The church itself must be evangelistic, and do its own revival work. It will take better care of its own children than of foundlings left by another."

"The only thing the matter with the holiness movement in our church is that it is not extensive enough."

"Adapt a sermon to one known soul, and it will be pretty sure of hitting a dozen."

"I tried sensationalism once when I was a young man. I preached against the current evils in a certain city—horse-racing and pedestrianism—with the text, 'He delighted not in the strength of the horse; he taketh no pleasure in the legs of a man.' But I promised God that if He would excuse me, that I would never do it again. Popular sensationalism is beneath the dignity of the pulpit."

Rev. R. L. Greene, D. D., of the People's Church, speaks to the students next Monday.

The senior class of the School of Theology was tendered a very elegant reception last Thursday evening by the faculty and senior class of LaSalle Seminary at Auburndale. The students are thoroughly appreciative of this courtesy of LaSalle—the finest institution and the choicest young ladies in all Methodism.

OLIVER HUCKEL.

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The Ness County Bank of Kansas paid its Second Semi-Annual Dividend of 6 per cent. in January